

CLAIMS

- 1 1. A method of testing an integrated circuit, comprising:
2
3 obtaining periodic optical emissions over a defined period of time and from a defined
4 area of an integrated circuit operating with time-varying internal currents;
5
6 time-resolving said emissions by photon timing to estimate the number of switching
7 events occurring in said defined area over said defined period;
8
9 providing an optical emission model; and
10
11 comparing the optical emission from the area of the integrated circuit with the optical
12 emission model to determine whether any of a group of defined conditions are present
13 in the integrated circuit.
- 1 2. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the group of defined conditions include
2 local power supply loading under high power density operation, and changes in
3 switching performance due to heating effects, and mid-cycle false switching, and
4 effectiveness of switching control circuitry, and leakage control circuitry.
- 1 3. A method according to Claim 1, wherein:
2
3 the obtaining step includes the step of applying a given set of instruction vectors to the
4 integrated circuit to provide calibrated optical emissions; and
5
6 the time-resolving step includes the step of comparing said obtained optical emissions
7 with said calibrated optical emissions.

1 4. A method according to Claim 1, further comprising the step of using the integrated
2 circuit with a power distributing system having a given time constant, and wherein the
3 time resolving step includes the step of time resolving said emissions at a resolution
4 greater than said time constant.

1 5. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the integrated circuit has a thermal time
2 constant, and the time resolving step includes the step of time resolving said emissions
3 at a resolution greater than said thermal time constant.

1 6. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the defined area includes groups of
2 switches, each of said groups having a unique signature emission waveform, and the
3 comparing step includes the step of searching the optical emissions from the area for
4 any of the signature emission waveforms of said groups.

1 7. A method according to Claim 6, wherein each of said groups of switches is
2 comprised of a set of spatially unresolved individual gates.

1 8. A system for testing an integrated circuit, comprising:
2
3 means for obtaining periodic optical emissions over a defined period of time and from a
4 defined area of an integrated circuit operating with time-varying internal currents;
5
6 means for time-resolving said emissions by photon timing to estimate the number of
7 switching events occurring in said defined area over said defined period;
8
9 means for providing an optical emission model; and
10
11 means for comparing the optical emission from the area of the integrated circuit with
12 the optical emission model to determine whether any of a group of defined conditions
13 are present in the integrated circuit.

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1 9. A system according to Claim 8, wherein the group of defined conditions include
2 local power supply loading under high power density operation, and changes in
3 switching performance due to heating effects, and mid-cycle false switching, and
4 effectiveness of switching control circuitry, and leakage control circuitry.

1 10. A system according to Claim 8, wherein:
2
3 the obtaining means includes means for applying a given set of instruction vectors to the
4 integrated circuit to provide calibrated optical emissions; and
5
6 the time-resolving means includes means for comparing said obtained optical emissions
7 with said calibrated optical emissions.

1 11. A system according to Claim 8, wherein the integrated circuit is used with a power
2 distributing system having a given time constant, and wherein the time resolving means
3 includes means for time resolving said emissions at a resolution greater than said time
4 constant.

1 12. A system according to Claim 8, wherein the integrated circuit has a thermal time
2 constant, and the time resolving means includes means for time resolving said
3 emissions at a resolution greater than said thermal time constant.

1 13. A program storage device readable by machine, tangibly embodying a program of
2 instructions executable by the machine to perform method steps for testing an integrated
3 circuit, said method steps comprising:
4
5 obtaining periodic optical emissions over a defined period of time and from a defined
6 area of an integrated circuit operating with time-varying internal currents;
7

8 time-resolving said emissions by photon timing to estimate the number of switching
 9 events occurring in said defined area over said defined period;
 10
 11 providing an optical emission model; and
 12
 13 comparing the optical emission from the area of the integrated circuit with the optical
 14 emission model to determine whether any of a group of defined conditions are present
 15 in the integrated circuit.

1 14. A program storage device according to Claim 13, wherein the group of defined
 2 conditions include local power supply loading under high power density operation, and
 3 changes in switching performance mobility due to heating effects, and mid-cycle false
 4 switching.

1 15. A program storage device according to Claim 13, wherein:
 2
 3 the obtaining step includes the step of applying a given set of instruction vectors to the
 4 integrated circuit to provide calibrated optical emissions; and
 5
 6 the time-resolving step includes the step of comparing said obtained optical emissions
 7 with said calibrated optical emissions.

1 16. A program storage device according to Claim 13, further comprising the step of
 2 using the integrated circuit with a power distributing system having a given time
 3 constant, and wherein the time resolving step includes the step of time resolving said
 4 emissions at a resolution greater than said time constant.

1 17. A program storage device according to Claim 13, wherein the integrated circuit has
 2 a thermal time constant, and the time resolving step includes the step of time resolving
 3 said emissions at a resolution greater than said thermal time constant.